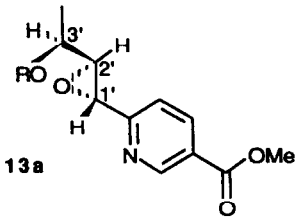
C.André-Barrès, Y.Langlois* and M.Gomez-Pacios

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 571



13a

$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = - 30.3 (c 1.37, $CHCl_3$)

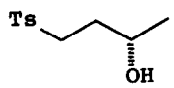
Source of chirality :
(S)-(-)-ethyl lactate

R = $SitBuMe_2$
$C_{17}H_{27}NO_4$

Absolute configuration 1'R 2'S 3'S

Rafael Chinchilla, Carmen Nájera, José Pardo, and Miguel Yus

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 575



$C_{11}H_{16}O_3S$
1-Tosylbutan-3-ol

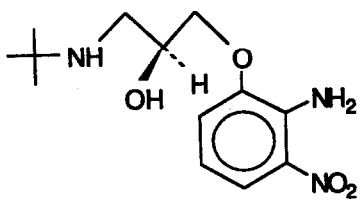
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +20.1 (*c* 1.92, $CHCl_3$)

E.e.=100% [prepared from optically pure (*S*)-methyloxirane (*Tetrahedron*, **1988**, *44*, 6325)]

Absolute configuration: *S*

A. HAMMADI, C. CROUZEL

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 579



(S)-(+)-1-(2-amino-3-nitrophenoxy)-3-(tert-butylamino)-2-propanol

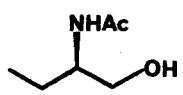
E.e. = 92% (by polarimetry with ref. to $[\alpha]_D^{20}$= +22.5 (c= 1.2, MeOH))

Source of chirality : (S)-(+)-Glycidyl tosylate

Absolute configuration : S

H. S. Bevinakatti and R. V. Newadkar

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 583



$C_6H_{13}NO_2$
N-Acetyl-2-amino-1-butanol

E.e. = 100%

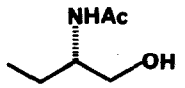
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$= +44.5 (c 5, EtOH)

Source of chirality: (R)-2-amino-1-butanol

Absolute configuration : R

H. S. Bevinakatti and R. V. Newadkar

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 583



E.e. = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$= -43.9 (5, EtOH)

Source of chirality: (S)-2-amino-1-butanol

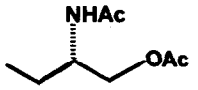
$C_6H_{13}NO_2$

Absolute configuration : S

N-Acetyl-2-amino-1-butanol

H. S. Bevinakatti and R. V. Newadkar

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 583



E.e. = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$= -48.9 (6, EtOH)

Source of chirality: (S)-2-amino-1-butanol and lipase-catalysed kinetic resolution.

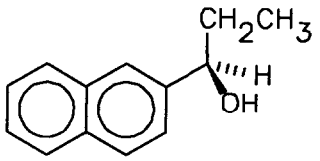
$C_6H_{15}NO_3$

Absolute configuration : S

N,O-Diacetyl-2-amino-1-butanol

C.Rosini, L.Franzini, D.Pini, P.Salvadori

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 587



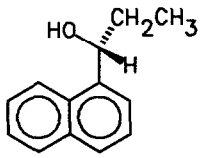
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$=+27 (c=0.74, CH_2Cl_2)
e.e.=72% [by HPLC on Pirkle ionic DNBPG]
R configuration from elution order upon the same CSP.
^{1}H-NMR: δ=8.0÷7.4 (m, 7H, ar), 4.8 (dd, 1H, CH), 2.1 (s, 1H, OH), 1.8 (m, 2H, CH_2), 0.9 (t, 3H, CH_3)

$C_{13}H_{14}O$

(R)-1-hydroxy-1-(2-naphthyl)propane

C.Rosini, L.Franzini, D.Pini, P.Salvadori

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 587



$[\alpha]_D^{22}$=+25.8 (c=1, $CHCl_3$)
e.e.=48% [by HPLC on Pirkle ionic DNBPG]
R configuration from elution order upon the same CSP.
^{1}H-NMR: δ=8.2÷7.4 (m, 7H, ar), 5.4 (dd, 1H, CH), 2.1÷1.8 (m, 2H, CH_2), 1.0 (t, 3H, CH_3).

$C_{13}H_{14}O$

(R)-1-hydroxy-1-(1-naphthyl)propane

H. Brunner and F. Prester

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 589

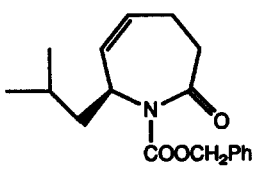
E.e. = 59.8 % [by GC analysis on a 40 m perpentylated cyclodextrin column of the trifluoroacetate of 3-hydroxymethyltricyclo[2.2.1.$0^{2,6}$]heptane, obtained by degradation]
$[\alpha]_D$ = +50,4 (c = 1,0, $CHCl_3$, 25°C)
Source of chirality: (-)-Norphos in the catalyst [Rh(nbd)(-)-Norphos]PF_6
Absolute configuration: unknown

$C_{15}H_{14}$

3-Phenylethinyltricyclo-[2.2.1.$0^{2,6}$]-heptane

P. A. Evans, A. B. Holmes,* and K. Russell

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 593



Homochiral as determined by assay on degradation product
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +223.9 (*c* 1.64, MeOH)
Source of chirality: 2(*S*)-leucine
Absolute configuration: 7(*S*)

7(*S*)-isobutyl-*N*-benzyloxycarbonyl-1,7,3,4-tetrahydro-2*H*-azepin-2-one

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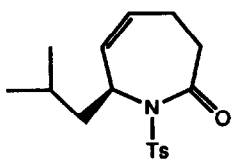
P. A. Evans, A. B. Holmes,* and K. Russell

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 593



Homochiral as determined by assay on degradation product
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +128.1 (*c* 1.65, MeOH)
Source of chirality: 2(*S*)-leucine
Absolute configuration: 7(*S*)

7(*S*)-isobutyl-*N*-toluenesulphonyl-1,7,3,4-tetrahydro-2*H*-azepin-2-one

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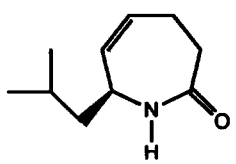
P. A. Evans, A. B. Holmes,* and K. Russell

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 593

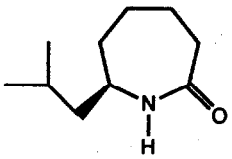


Homochiral as determined by assay on degradation product
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +15.8 (*c* 1.38, MeOH)
Source of chirality: 2(*S*)-leucine
Absolute configuration: 7(*S*)

7(*S*)-isobutyl-1,7,3,4-tetrahydro-2*H*-azepin-2-one

P. A. Evans, A. B. Holmes,* and K. Russell

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 593

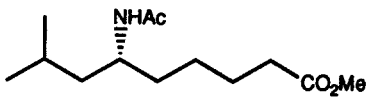


Homochiral as determined by assay on degradation product
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -9.3$ (*c* 0.53, MeOH)
Source of chirality: 2(*S*)-leucine
Absolute configuration: 7(*R*)

7(*R*)-isobutylhexahydro-azepin-2-one

P. A. Evans, A. B. Holmes,* and K. Russell

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 593

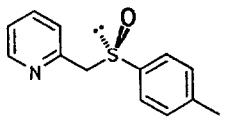


E.e ≥ 95% [^{1}H N.M.R. using (+)-Eu(hfc)$_3$]
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -24.9$ (*c* 1.02, MeOH)
Source of chirality: 2(*S*)-leucine
Absolute configuration: 6(*R*)

Methyl 8-methyl-6(*R*)-acetamido-nonanoate

K.-U. Baldenius and H. B. Kagan

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 597,



R

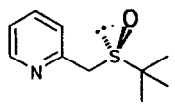
ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +274$ (c = 1, acetone)

Source of chirality: (S)-(-)-[(1R)-Menthyl]-p-toluenesulfinate
Abs. configuration: R (inversion during substitution at sulfur of the sulfinate)

$C_{13}H_{13}NOS$
2-[(4-Methylphenyl)sulfinylmethyl]pyridine

K.-U. Baldenius and H. B. Kagan

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 597



R

ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +304$ (c = 1.2, acetone)

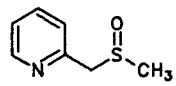
Source of chirality: an opt. pure *t*-butyl sulfinate

Abs. configuration: R (inversion during substitution at sulfur of the sulfinate)

$C_{10}H_{15}NOS$
2-(*t*-Butylsulfinylmethyl)pyridine

K.-U. Baldenius and H. B. Kagan

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 597



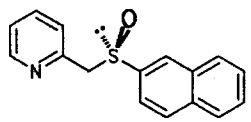
ee ≈ 25% (^{1}H NMR; shift reagent Eu(hfc)$_3$)
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = -25 (c = 4, acetone)

Source of chirality: oxidation with Ti/(+)-DET-catalyst

C_7H_9NOS
2-(Methylsulfinylmethyl)pyridine

K.-U. Baldenius and H. B. Kagan

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 597



R

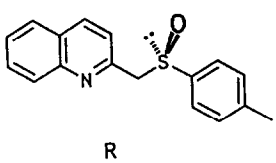
ee ≈ 93% (^{1}H NMR; shift reagent Eu(hfc)$_3$
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +241 (c = 0.7, acetone)

Source of chirality: (R)-(+)-2-(methylsulfinyl)-naphthalene (94% ee)
Abs. configuration: R (configuration at sulfur maintained during the synthesis)

$C_{16}H_{13}NOS$
2-(2-Naphthylsulfinylmethyl)pyridine

K.-U. Baldenius and H. B. Kagan

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 597



R

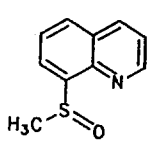
ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +149 (c = 1.3, acetone)

Source of chirality: (S)-(-)-[(1R)-Menthyl]-p-toluenesulfinate
Abs. configuration: R (inversion during substitution at sulfur of the sulfinate)

$C_{17}H_{15}NOS$
2-[(4-Methylphenyl)sulfinylmethyl]quinoline

K.-U. Baldenius and H. B. Kagan

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 597



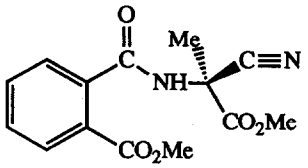
ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +526 (c = 0.6, acetone)

Source of chirality: oxidation with Ti/(+)-DET-catalyst
Abs. configuration: R (assignedby analogy to other asym. sulfide oxidations)

$C_{10}H_9NOS$
8-(Methylsulfinyl)quinoline

P. Hudhomme, L. Toupet and G. Duguay*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 611

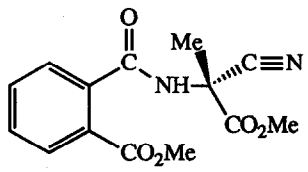


Source of chirality : (-)-(S)-Ethyl Lactate
$[\alpha]_D$ -9.85 (c = 0.8 AcOEt)
Absolute configuration : S
(assigned by X-Ray of resolved intermed. diastereo.)

(S)-Methyl 2-cyano-2-*o*-methoxycarbonylbenzamido propanoate

P. Hudhomme, L. Toupet and G. Duguay*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 611

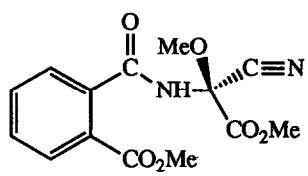


Source of chirality : (-)-(S)-Ethyl Lactate
$[\alpha]_D$ +10 (c = 0.8 AcOEt)
Absolute configuration : R
(assigned by X-Ray of resolved intermed. diastereo.)

(R)-Methyl 2-cyano-2-*o*-methoxycarbonylbenzamido propanoate

P. Hudhomme, L. Toupet and G. Duguay*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 611

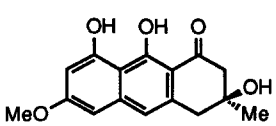


Source of chirality : (-)-(S)-Ethyl Lactate
$[\alpha]_D$ -17 (c = 1 Et OH)
Absolute configuration : S
(assigned by X-Ray of resolved intermed. diastereo.)

(S)-Methyl 2-cyano-2-methoxy-2-*o*-methoxycarbonylbenzamido ethanoate

M. Gill, A. Giménez, A.G. Jhingran and A.R. Palfreyman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990,** *1*, 621



$C_{16}H_{16}O_5$
Torosachrysone

$[\alpha]^{34}_D = +7.2$ (*c* 1.7, dioxane), - 6.0 (c 0.65, MeOH)

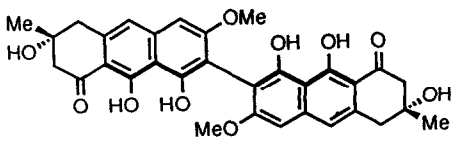
CD: 295 ($\Delta\varepsilon$ - 0.52), 310 (- 0.28), 340 nm (- 0.82) (MeOH).

Source of chirality: natural (fungal metabolite).

Absolute configuration: 3*S* (assigned by chemical correlation with synth. reference).

M. Gill, A. Giménez, A.G. Jhingran and A.R. Palfreyman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 621



$C_{32}H_{30}O_{10}$

Flavomannin-6,6'-di-*O*-methyl ether A_1

$[\alpha]^{22}_{546}$ = - 853 (*c* 0.20, $CHCl_3$)

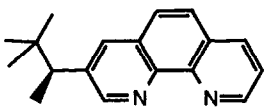
CD: 287 ($\Delta\varepsilon$ -68.25), 265 nm (+ 72.39) (MeOH).

Source of chirality: natural (fungal metabolite).

Absolute configuration: 3*R*, 3'*R*, *atrop*-R (central stereochemistry assigned by chemical correlation with synth. reference).

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 635

S. Gladiali, L. Pinna, G. Delogu, S. De Martin, G. Zassinovich and G. Mestroni

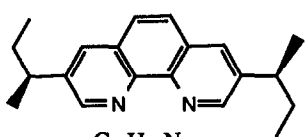


$C_{18}H_{20}N_2$

(-)-(S)-3-(1,2,2-Trimethylpropyl)-1,10-phenanthroline
E.e.= 92% based on the e.e. of the starting product
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -7.4 (c 1, EtOH 95%)
Source of chirality: (+)-(R)-3,4,4-Trimethylpentanoic acid from optical resolution.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1990**, *1*, 635

S. Gladiali, L. Pinna, G. Delogu, S. De Martin, G. Zassinovich and G. Mestroni



$C_{20}H_{24}N_2$

(+)-(S,S)-3,8-Di-*sec*.butyl-1,10-phenathroline
E.e. = 96% based on the e.e. of the starting product
$[a]_D^{25}$ + 40.2 (c 1, EtOH 95%)
Source of chirality: natural (-)-(S)-2-Methyl-1-butanol